

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1822.

No. 112.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

\* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by William Clifton and Alexander Mason to the subscribers, for the purpose of securing a certain sum of money therein named, will be sold at public auction, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 15th of April next, the LOT with its appurtenances whereon the said Clifton now lives. It is supposed to be the best stand in the town of Hillsborough for a tavern and house of entertainment.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place,

**Six likely Negroes,**  
viz. one man, three boys, one woman, and one girl. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thos. Ruffin, Trustee.

March 20. 11—3w

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Wm. Clifton, to secure to James Mebane, and to James Phillips and John Young, administrators of William Lockhart, deceased, the payment of certain sums of money, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the house of said Clifton, in Hillsborough, on Monday the 15th day of April next,

**One Negro Man, one Wagon, and team of four Horses,**

and all the

**Household and Kitchen Furniture** of said Clifton, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said debts.

Thos. Ruffin, Trustee.

March 23. 11—3w

## NOTICE.

THE stock in trade of the concern of Wm. Low & Huske, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will continue from day to day, until the whole property is disposed of.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS.

**Hard-Ware and Cutlery,**

an extensive assortment of

## GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A BOAT of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials.

There will also be sold,

One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock,

Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock,

Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and

Forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash.

John Huske,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20. 11—tds

## THE HIGH BRED HORSE

## YOUNG SIR ARCHEY,

WILL stand at Hillsborough the first and fourth weeks in April, and in May from the 13th to the 18th, and from the 27th to the 31st—and at Ithaz Rice's, in Caswell county, on the 12th and 13th of April, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of May, and on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, at five dollars the single leap—six dollars the season, if paid in the season—and eight dollars to insure.

James Moore.

March 26. 11—

## One Cent Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, about the 1st of January last, a negro woman by the name of NANN, fifty or sixty years old, of common size, and one eye blind. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro; and all persons are forbidden harboring or employing her, under penalty of the law.

James Williams.

Orange county, March 25. 11—

## Strayed or Stolen,

ON Tuesday night the 19th instant, from Hillsborough, a Sorrel Horse, with saddle and bridle—the horse is about fifteen hands high, three years old this spring; has three white feet, his hind feet white nearly to his hocks; and a large blaze on his face. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give information of the said horse, or deliver him to David Burch, the owner, or to the subscriber, living on New Hope creek, eight miles from Hillsborough.

William Jenkins.

March 21. 11—3wp

## JOHN CONRAD, TAILOR.

RETURN his thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received from them since he has been here; and from his knowledge, and attention to his business, he hopes still to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and expects to receive them as often as they change. He intends to have his work done in a superior style to what is usually done in this country.

**Officers' Uniforms, Ladies' Habits, Cloaks, &c.**

made in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All orders addressed to him will be strictly attended to, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.

Greensborough, N. C. March 12. 10—4w

N. B. The editor of the Milton Intelligencer, will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to the post-master at Greensborough for payment.

## POST-OFFICE.

Chapel-Hill, March 14, 1822.

WHEREAS considerable inconvenience has arisen hitherto in the mode of transacting the business of this office; therefore, in future, those concerned will take notice, that no letter nor newspaper will be delivered on Wednesdays and Saturdays in less than one hour after the arrival of the mail, and on Mondays and Thursdays in less than half an hour after the arrival of the same. And in every instance for the payment of postage on letters, &c. the change will be precisely and promptly required, as the law directs, on the delivery of the same; except as to newspapers, in which case the post office law requires the postage to be paid every three months in advance, otherwise to detain the papers. However, by way of accommodation (if preferred) the post master tenders his services to keep accounts with those who may think proper to make advances of the probable amount which may cover the postage on letters and newspapers for and during each session of college. Experience has already proved that the concerns of a post office cannot be managed correctly without an adherence to the one or the other of the modes proposed for adoption.

Henry Thompson, P. M.

P. S. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the mail will be closed at 8 o'clock, A. M. on Mondays at half past 12 P. M. and on Thursdays at 1 o'clock P. M. H. T.

March 14, 1822. 110—3w

## Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, will be holden in the city of Raleigh on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be sent to the Convention. Those congregations who have been duly organized since last April, are particularly requested to send delegates, in order that they may be formally admitted in communion with the convention. By order,

G. T. BEDELL.

Secretary of the Convention.

Payetteville, March 7, 1822. 89—5w

The editors of newspapers in this state, are requested to do a favor to the Episcopal Church, by giving this notice five insertions.

## WILL be let to the lowest

bidder, on Saturday the 6th of April next, the repairing of the Bridge across Eno Hillsborough

James Child,

J. P. Sneed,

D. Yarbrough,

March 3. 93—5w

Subscribers to the

## NATURAL HISTORY

OF

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes.

&c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

To whomsoever it may concern.

THOSE persons who are still in arrears for direct taxes and Internal Duties, within my collection district, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can be given. I have appointed Thomas D. Watts, of Hillsborough, my agent to collect for me, whose receipt shall be good and binding on me.

John Van Hook, jr.

Collector Eighth Collection Dist. N. C.

March 5. 98—3w

## BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this Office.

## Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

## The Managers.

March 5. 98—1f

## State of North Carolina, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1821.

Joseph B. Shaw and others } Petition for a  
vs. } division of  
William and Rudford Gooch. } Real Estate.

IN the above petition it appearing to the court that process has duly issued agreeably to act of assembly, and that the said William and Rudford Gooch is not to be found: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that said petition be heard ex parte at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in March next.

Jesse Dickens, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 25. 96—6w

Persons holding subscriptions for the

## NORTH-CAROLINA

**Evangelical Intelligencer,** are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

n. 30.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

## HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

### SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

### STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.  
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.  
All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.  
Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

\* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,  
David Yarbrough,  
John Scott,  
Thomas Clancy,  
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

## State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Duncan Cameron, Cui et Campbell, and John Hogg, devisees, &c. of Abraham Tatem, deceased, vs. William Moore.

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 640 acres, situate in Randolph county; and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee. It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Teste,

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2 75 98—6w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel. He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 93—

## D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

## NORTH CAROLINA

## Evangelical Intelligencer,

in which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and higher articles tending to prompt christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

## PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gladdened with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success gleaming to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness! May it not excite to inquiry! May it not lead to conviction! to reformation! The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

## CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper. The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

\* Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.



## REPORT

### On the Recognition of the late Spanish Provinces in America.

House of Representatives, March 19, 1822.

The committee on foreign affairs, to which were referred the message of the president, concerning the recognition of the late Spanish provinces in America, and the documents therewith communicated, having examined the same with the most profound attention, unanimously report:

That the provinces of Buenos Ayres, after having, from the year 1810, proceeded in their revolutionary movements without any obstacle from the government of Spain, formally declared their independence of that government, in 1816. After various intestine commotions, and external collisions, those provinces now enjoy domestic tranquility, and good understanding with all their neighbors: and actually exercise, without opposition from within, or the fear of annoyance from without, all the attributes of sovereignty.

The provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada, after having, separately, declared their independence, sustained for a period of more than ten years, a desolating war against the armies of Spain, and having severally attained, by their triumph over those armies, the object for which they contended, united themselves, on the 19th of December, 1819, in one nation, under the title of "the Republic of Colombia."

The Republic of Colombia has now a well organized government, instituted by the free will of its citizens, and exercises all the functions of sovereignty, fearless alike of internal and foreign enemies. The small remnant of the numerous armies commissioned to preserve the supremacy of the parent state, is now blockaded in two fortresses, where it is innocuous, and where, deprived as it is of hope of succour, it must soon surrender at discretion; when this event shall have occurred, there will not remain a vestige of foreign power in all that immense republic, containing between three and four millions of inhabitants.

The province of Chili, since it declared its independence, in the year 1818, has been in the constant and unimpeded enjoyment of the sovereignty which it then assumed.

The province of Peru, situated like Chili, beyond the Andes, and bordering on the Pacific ocean, was, for a long time, deterred from making any effectual effort for independence, by the presence of an imposing military force, which Spain had kept up in that country. It was not, therefore, until the 12th of June, of the last year, that its capital, the city of Lima, capitulated to an army, chiefly composed of troops from Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of gen. San Martin. The greatest part of the royal troops which escaped, on that occasion, retreated to the mountains, but soon left them to return to the coast, there to join the royal garrison in the fortress of Callao. The surrender of that fortress, soon after, to the Americans, may be regarded as the termination of the war in that quarter.

When the people of Peru found themselves, by this event, free to express their will, they most unequivocally expressed in favor of independence, and with an unanimity and enthusiasm which have no where been excelled.

The revolution in Mexico has been somewhat different in its character and progress, from the revolutions in the other Spanish American provinces, and its result, in respect to the organization of its internal government, has also, not been precisely the same. Independence, however, has been emphatically declared and as practically established, since the 24th of August last, by the "Mexican empire," as ever it has been by the republics of the south, and her geographical situation, her population and her resources, eminently qualify her to maintain the independence which she has thus declared, and now actually enjoys.

Such are the facts which have occupied the attention of your committee, and which, in their opinion, irresistibly prove, that the nations of Mexico, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Chili, in Spanish America, are in fact independent.

It now remains for your committee to examine the right and the expediency, on the part of the U. States, of recognizing the independence which those nations have, thus effectually, achieved.

In this examination, it cannot be necessary to inquire into the right of the people of Spanish America, "to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, that separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them." The right to change the political institution of the state has, indeed, been exercised equally by Spain and by her colonies; and for us to deny to the people of Spanish America the right to independence, on the principles which alone sanction it here, would be virtually to renounce our own.

The political right of this nation to acknowledge their independence, without offending others, does not depend on its actual establishment. To justify such a recognition, by us, it is necessary only to show, as is already sufficiently shown,

that the people of Spanish America are, within their respect ve limits, exclusively sovereign; and thus, in fact, independent. With them, as with every other government possessing and exercising the power of making war, the United States, in common with all nations, have the right of concerning the terms of mutual peace and intercourse.

Who is the rightful sovereign of a country, is not an inquiry permitted to foreign nations, to whom it is competent only to treat with "the powers that be."

There is no difference in opinion, on this point, among the writers on public law; and no diversity, with respect to it, in the practice of civilized nations. It is not necessary, here, to cite authority for a doctrine familiar to all who have paid the slightest attention to the subject; nor to go back, for its practical illustration, to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Long since, the chiefs of those conflicting houses, alternately triumphed and ruled, and were alternately obeyed at home and recognized abroad, according as they successively exercised the power, without demonstrating the right—monarchies have become commonwealths or republics, and powerful usurpers have been recognized by foreign nations, in preference to legitimate and powerless pretenders. Modern history is replete with instances in point. Have we not, indeed, within the brief period of our own remembrance, beheld governments vary their forms, change their rules, according to the prevailing power or passion of the moment, and doing so in virtue of the principle now in question, without materially and lastingly affecting their relations with other governments? Have we not seen the emperors and kings of yesterday, receive, on the thrones of exiled sovereigns, who claimed the right to reign, there, the friendly embassies of other powers with whom those exiled sovereigns had sought an asylum?—and have we not seen to day those emperors and kings, thus courted and recognized yesterday, rest of their sceptres, and, from a mere change of circumstances, not of right, treated as usurpers by their successors, who, in their turn, have been acknowledged and carressed by the same foreign powers?

The peace of the world, and the independence of every member of the great political family, require that each should be the exclusive judge of its own internal proceedings, and that the fact alone should be regarded by foreign nations. "Even when civil war breaks the bonds of society and of government, or, at least suspends their force and effect, it gives birth in the nation to two independent parties, who regard each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge." It is of necessity, therefore, that these two parties should be considered, by foreign states, as two distinct and independent nations. To consider or treat them otherwise, would be to interfere in their domestic concerns, to deny them the right to manage their own way, and to violate the essential attributes of their respective sovereignty. For a nation to be entitled, in respect to foreign states, to the enjoyment of these attributes, "and to figure directly in the great political society, it is sufficient that it is really sovereign and independent; that is, that it governs itself by its own authority and laws." The people of Spanish America do, notoriously, so govern themselves, and the right of the United States to recognize the governments, which they have instituted, is incontestable. A doubt of the expediency of such a recognition can be suggested only, by the apprehension that it may injuriously affect our peaceful and friendly relations with the nations of the other hemisphere.

Can such an apprehension be well founded?

Have not all those nations practically sanctioned, within the last fifty years, the very principle on which we now propose to act? or have they ever complained of one another, or of us, for acting on that principle?

No nation of Europe, excepting Spain herself, has, hitherto, opposed force to the independence of Spanish America. Some of those nations have not only constantly maintained commercial and friendly intercourse with them in every stage of the revolution, but indirectly and efficiently, though not avowedly, aided them in the prosecution of their great object. To these the acknowledgment, by the United States, of the attainment of that object, must be satisfactory.

To the other nations of Europe, who have regarded the events occurring in Spanish America, not only without interference, but with apparent indifference, such an acknowledgment ought not to be offensive.

The nations who have thus respectively favored, or never opposed, the Spanish American people, during their active struggle for independence, cannot, it is believed, regard with dissatisfaction the formal recognition of that independence by a nation, which, while that struggle lasted, has religiously observed, towards both the conflicting parties, all the duties of neutrality. Your committee are, therefore, of opinion, that we have a right, on this occasion, confidently to expect, from what these nations have done or forbore to do, during the various fortunes of the civil war which

has terminated, that they will frankly approve the course of policy which the United States may now think proper to adopt in relation to the successful party in that war. It surely cannot be reasonably apprehended, that nations who have thus been the tranquil spectators, the apparent well wishes, if not the efficient supporters, of this party, and who have not made the faintest attempt to arrest its progress, or to prevent its success, should be displeased with a third power, for merely recognizing the governments which, owing to that success, have thus been virtually permitted, or impliedly approved, in acquiring the undisputed and exclusive control of the countries in which they are established. It is, therefore, on the consistency, as well as on the justice, of these nations of Europe, that we may confidently rely, that the simple recognition, on the part of the United States, of the necessary effect of what has already been done, will not be considered as a just cause of complaint against them; while the interested and immediate agents, who have been directly and actively engaged in producing that effect, have neither been opposed nor censured.

Your committee, therefore, instead of seriously apprehending that the recognition, by the United States, of the independence of Spanish America, will be unacceptable to these nations, are not without hope, that they may practically approve it, by severally adopting a similar measure. It is not, indeed, unreasonable to suppose, that those governments have, like this, waited only for the evidence of facts which might not only suffice to justify them, under the laws and usages of nations, but to satisfy Spain herself, that nothing has been prematurely done, or which could justly offend her feelings, or be considered as inconsistent with her rights. As their motives for not having hitherto recognized the independence of Spanish America, may thus be supposed to have been analogous to our own, it is permitted to presume that the facts and reasons which have prevailed on us no longer to hesitate, will, confirmed as they are by our example, have a like influence on them.

No nation can entertain a more sincere deference for the feelings of Spain, or take a more lively interest in her welfare than the United States. It is to this deference, too evident to be doubted or misunderstood, that ought to be ascribed the hesitation of this government, until now, to yield to the claims of Spanish America, although these claims were in perfect accordance with our own principles, feelings, and interest. Having thus forbore to act, even at the hazard of having those principles and feelings misunderstood on this side of the Atlantic, we have, as your committee believe, given at once a satisfactory proof of our disinterestedness and moderation; and of our scrupulous respect to the principle which leaves the political institutions of every foreign state to be directed by its own view of its own rights and interests.

Your committee have been particularly anxious to show, in a manner satisfactory to Spain herself, that the measure which this government now proposes to adopt, has been considered with the most respectful attention, both in relation to her rights and to her feelings.

It is not on the laws and usages of nations, or on the practice of Spain herself on like occasions, that your committee have relied for our justification towards her.

The fact that, for the last three years, she has not sent a single company of troops against her transatlantic colonies, has not been used as evidence of their actual independence, or of her want of power to oppose it. This fact, explained as it is, by the public acts of Spain herself, is regarded by your committee as evidence only of her policy.

The last troops collected at Cadiz, in 1819, which were destined to suppress the revolutionary movements in Spanish America, not only rejected that service, but joined in the revolution, which has since proved successful in Spain itself. The declaration of the leaders in that revolution was, that "Spanish America had a right to be free, and that Spain should be free." Although the constitution, which was re-established by that revolution, guaranteed the integrity of the Spanish dominions, yet the principles on which that constitution was founded seem to discountenance the employment of force for the accomplishment of that object, in contempt of the equal rights and declared will of the American portion of the Spanish people. The conduct of the government, organized under that constitution, has uniformly been, in this respect, in conformity to those principles. Since its existence, there has not been even a proposal by that government to employ force for the subjugation of the American provinces, but merely recommendations of conciliatory measures for their pacification.

The answer of the cortes, on the 10th of July, 1820, to the addresses of the king, furnishes conclusive proof of this policy.

"The intimate union," says this answer, "of the cortes with your majesty; the re-establishment of the constitution; the faithful performance of the promises, depriving malevolence of all pretext, will facilitate the pacification of the ultra marine provinces, which are in a

state of agitation and dissension. The cortes, on its part, will omit no opportunity to propose and adopt measures necessary for the observance of the constitution and restoration of tranquility in those countries, to the end that the Spain of both worlds may thus form a single and happy family."

Although the ultra marine provinces are not encouraged to expect absolute independence, yet they are no longer treated as vassal colonies, or threatened with subjugation, but are actually recognized as brothers in the great constitutional and free family of Spain.

A report made to the cortes, on the 24th of June, 1821, by a committee appointed by that body, not only manifestly corroborates the policy above stated, but sufficiently intimates that the recognition of the independence of Spanish America by Spain herself, had nearly been the measure recommended by that committee.

That report avers, that "tranquility is not sufficient, even if it should extend throughout America, with a prospect of permanency: No! it falls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity!"

In speaking of the measures demanded by the crisis, it says, that this measure was not only warmly approved by the committee, but, at first, entirely assented to by the ministers, with whom it had been discussed, and failed only to be proposed to the cortes "by these ministers having, on account of peculiar occurrences, suspended their judgment." It speaks of this measure as indicative of a new and glorious resolution; that it was demanded by America and the true interests of the Peninsula, that from it Spain might reap advantages which otherwise she could never expect; and that the ties of kindred and the uniformity of religion, with commercial relations, and those emanating from free institutions, would be the surest pledge of mutual harmony and close union.

Your committee do not feel themselves authorized to say, positively, what that measure was, but they do not hesitate to declare their entire conviction that no measure short of a full recognition of unconditional independence, could have deserved the character, nor been capable of producing the effects ascribed to it.

It is, therefore, sufficiently manifest that Spain, far from wishing to call into action her means of prosecuting hostilities against the people of Spanish America, has renounced even the feelings of an enemy towards them, and, but for "peculiar occurrences," had been prepared nearly a year ago, to consent to their independence.

She has not only practically discontinued, and even emphatically deprecated the employment of force to restore tranquility to Spanish America, but she has declared that even universal and permanent tranquility there, "falls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity."

While she appeals to "the ties of kindred," she undoubtedly feels them; and if she has not abandoned her desire, so often avowed, of mere constitutional union, and equal commercial intercourse with her former colonies, as between provinces of the same empire, a union and an intercourse which intervening Andes and oceans seem to render highly inconvenient, if not utterly impracticable, she evidently refers the accomplishment of this desire to the unawed deliberations, and to the congenial and kindred feelings of the people of those colonies, and has substantially acknowledged their independence.

Whatever may be the policy of Spain, however, in respect to her former American colonies, our recognition of their independence can neither affect her rights, nor impair her means, in the accomplishment of that policy. We cannot, for this, be justly accused of aiding in the attainment of an independence which has already been established without our assistance. Besides, our recognition must necessarily be co-existent only with the fact on which it was founded, and cannot survive it. While the nations of Spanish America are actually independent, it is simply to speak the truth, to acknowledge them to be so.

Should Spain contrary to her avowed principles and acknowledged interests, renew the war for the conquest of South America, we shall, indeed, regret it, but we shall observe, as we have done, between the independent parties, an honest and impartial neutrality; but on the other hand, should Spain, faithful to her own glory and prosperity, consent that her offspring in the new world should enjoy the right of self government, equally with their brethren in the old, we shall sincerely rejoice; and we shall cherish with equal satisfaction, and cultivate with equal assiduity the friendship of regenerated Spain and of emancipated America.

Your committee, in justice to their own feelings and to the feelings of their fellow citizens have made this declaration without disguise, and they trust that the uniform character and conduct of this people will save it from all liability to misrepresentation.

Happy in our own institutions, we claim no privilege; we indulge no ambition to extend them to other nations; we admit the equal rights of all nations to form their own governments and to administer their own internal affairs as they may judge proper; and, how-

ever they may, in those respects, differ from us, we do not, on that account, regard with the least solicitation their tranquility and happiness.

Your committee having thus considered the subject referred to them, in all its aspects, are, unanimously, of opinion, that it is just and expedient to acknowledge the independence of the several nations of Spanish America, without any reference to the diversity in the forms of their governments, and, in accordance with this opinion, they respectfully submit the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the house of representatives concur in the opinion expressed by the president, in his message of the 8th of March, 1822, that the American provinces of Spain, which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized by the United States, as independent nations.

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill appropriating a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to give due effect to such recognition.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 15.

Mr. Newton, of Va. from the committee on commerce, reported a bill from the senate concerning the navigation and commerce of Florida, without amendment, which was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on that part of the president's message which relates to our commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and the various petitions on the subject of commercial restrictions (so called) made a report which on motion of Mr. N. was committed, and on motion of Mr. Cushman, two thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

[This report, which is of great length, (105 quarto pages) concludes with the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the act concerning navigation, passed the 18th of April, 1818 and the act supplementary to the act concerning navigation, passed the 15th May, 1820; and also the act laying a tonnage duty on French vessels passed the 15th of May, 1810, made necessary to counteract the restrictive systems of G. Britain and France, and for the protection of the navigation and commerce of the United States from injuries, are still, and, as long as those adverse systems shall continue, must be necessary to protect from injuries the same great interests, and ought not to be repealed.

*Resolved*, That the government of the United States, having uniformly declared and avowed its attachment to the principles of free commerce, and having in the treaties which it has formed and agreed to, with foreign nations, and in its relative acts, adhered to them, should be the last to abandon them, and especially at a time when every just and enlightened nation is conforming its commercial policy to an accordance with those principles.]

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making perpetual the act passed the 3d day of March, 1817, entitled "An act to continue in force an act, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the 3d of March, 1815, and for other purposes."

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rankin from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill providing for the examination of titles of land in that part of Louisiana situated between the Rio Honda and the Sabine rivers, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Blackledge, from the committee on public buildings, made the following report:

The committee on the public buildings, to whom was referred the resolution of the 6th inst. instructing them to "inquire whether such an alteration can be effected of the hall now occupied by the house of representatives as will fit it for the purpose of a deliberative assembly; and, if this be deemed impracticable, whether a suitable apartment can be provided in the centre building of the capital of the house of representatives." Report, in part: The committee having examined the hall when empty, and observed, with as much accuracy as was practicable, the expansion and reverberation of the sound within it, entertain the opinion, that the altitude and peculiar structure of the dome are the principal causes which render sounds within the hall indistinct and inaudible. It would seem desirable that this opinion should be tested by actual experiment, so as to ascertain the foundation in fact. An experiment, which, it is believed may be made with very little expense, has been proposed by the architect, which the committee submits for the consideration of the house. The experiment is to be made by throwing canvas or other cloth across the base of the dome. From a computation by the architect, it is believed the expense of this experiment



will not exceed 150 dollars. The trial may be made so as to be tested by the house without much loss of time, as the materials for making the experiment are at hand, and the architect will be ready to execute the work promptly. Should the house concur in the views of the committee, they would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the architect of the public buildings cause to be made the experiment recommended in the accompanying report.

The report was agreed to. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections, on the memorial of Philip Reed, contesting the election of Jeremiah Cosden, returned as one of the representatives of the present congress from the state of Maryland.

The report was against the sitting member. The committee rose without taking a question on it.

Monday, March 18.

The house was engaged principally in considering bills of a private nature, and in the discussion of the disputed election from Maryland, which was not finally decided.

Tuesday, March 19.

Mr. Russell from the committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the president's message on the subject of recognizing the independence of the South American government, made a report (which appears in the preceding columns) which was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, it was

**Resolved**, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of repealing the act of 1813, to encourage vaccination, and if, on inquiry, it shall seem proper, that they report a bill to that effect.

The house then went into a consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the contested election of Messrs. Cosden and Reed.)

The question was first taken upon concurrence with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the first resolution reported by the committee of elections, viz: "That Jeremiah Cosden is not entitled to a seat in the house," and the same was affirmed, yeas 91 noes 27.

The question was then about to be put on agreeing to the resolution reported by the committee, as yesterday amended, so as to declare that Mr. Reed is not entitled to a seat.

A re-consideration of this last resolution was moved, on the ground that as the contending parties did not receive an equal number of votes, the house could not declare Mr. Reed entitled to his seat. The question was lost, 68 to 86 votes.

After considerable debate the question was taken, when the yeas were 74 nays 75. The speaker voted in the affirmative, which made an equality of votes upon the proposition before the house. The effect of this vote was decided by the chair to be, that the affirmative proposition, viz: *Philip Reed is not entitled to a seat in this house*, was lost, and was equivalent to a determination in the affirmative of the original proposition of the committee of elections in favor of Mr. Reed.

Mr. Baldwin appealed from the decision of the chair, and on that question the mover and Messrs. Smith of Md. Rhea, Farrelly, Gorham, Walworth, Lowndes, Wright, Archer, Ross, Little, Whitman, Campbell of Ohio, Stevenson, Tucker, of Virginia, Montgomery, and Smyth respectively expressed their sentiments, when the question was taken, and the decision of the chair was reversed.

Mr. Sanders then presented the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That Philip Reed is entitled to a seat in this house, as one of the representatives of Maryland.

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was carried as follows—yeas 82, nays 77.

Mr. Reed then appeared, was qualified, and took his seat, and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 20.

Mr. Woodcock called for the consideration of the joint resolution from the senate, fixing a period for the adjournment of congress, calling for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—79 to 74.

A short discussion took place, which terminated in a postponement of the further consideration of the resolution of the senate to the second Monday in April, being a day beyond the day proposed by the senate for the adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union on the unfinished business of Thursday last, on the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Baldwin to amend the first section of the bill, by extending the provisions of the bill so as to include also

two millions of six per cent. stock created by the loan of 1820; which was negatively without a division.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend the bill by striking out the whole of the first section, after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof one which he read, authorizing an issue of stock to an amount not exceeding thirty millions of dollars, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, in exchange for any of the stock heretofore issued bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum.

Hereupon a debate arose, which continued until the hour of adjournment. The committee rose without finally acting on the subject, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 21.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the committee of claims, pursuant to a resolution referred to them, reported a bill in addition to the act entitled "An act for the prompt settlement of public accounts," which was twice read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to enable the inhabitants of the District of Columbia to form a frame of government, which was twice read and committed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exchange certain stocks)—the question being upon the amendment submitted yesterday by Mr. Cambreleng. On this question, and others which succeeded, a long debate took place, which occupied the house till near 5 o'clock. The amendment proposed by Mr. Cambreleng, was finally negatived, 78 to 52; and, after disposing of many other propositions to amend, but without getting through the bill, the house adjourned.

Friday, March 22.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bill to authorize the exchange of certain stocks.)

After adopting some further amendments, the discussion of which, as well as of other propositions, among which was the reconsideration and rejection of Mr. Cambreleng's amendment, adopted yesterday. The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and was negatived by a vote of 95 to 41. So the bill was rejected; and the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 23.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Alabama, it was

**Resolved**, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for fair and equitable adjustment of titles to lots in the town of Mobile, and titles to land derived from the Spanish and French authorities which have not been embraced by any former law, situated in that part of Alabama called West Florida, and in the state of Mississippi east of Pearl River.

On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, it was **Resolved**, That the committee on the public buildings be directed to consider and report what disposition ought to be made of the paintings of Col. Trumbull, authorized by congress.

On motion of Bateman, it was

**Resolved**, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for the more equitable enrollment and faithful return of the militia of the United States.

Mr. Baylies moved to re-consider the vote taken yesterday upon the bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exchange stocks bearing an interest of 5 per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of 6 and 7 per cent. He remarked that the bill had been prepared with great care and attention, and after much reflection, by the chairman of the committee of ways and means. It had been decided upon, when nearly 50 members were absent, and he thought it but fair that it should be re-considered.

Mr. Cook observed that there were fewer members now in the house than at the time the vote was taken; he therefore moved that the motion be laid on the table.

The speaker decided that the motion of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cook) was not in order, as the motion to lay on the table applied only to primary propositions.

Mr. Hardin thought the object of the gentleman from Illinois might be obtained, by re-considering and then laying it on the table, and giving it a final disposition when the house should be more full.

The question was then taken, and the motion to reconsider prevailed—yeas 66, noes 61.

Mr. Rich moved that the subject be postponed for further consideration until Tuesday next.

On this motion, a debate of some length took place, in which Messrs. J. T. Johnson, Condict, Tomlinson, Rhea, Hardin, and Rich, took part.

Mr. Hardin moved to amend the motion by substituting Monday week for Tuesday next; but the motion was negatived.

The question on Mr. Rich's mo-

tion was then taken and carried—yeas 77.

Mr. Mercer then called for the consideration of a resolution he had some days since submitted, relative to the practicability of preparing a room in the centre building, for the accommodation of the house.

Mr. Mercer advocated the expediency of adopting the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Smith of Maryland, on the same side, when,

Mr. Taylor proposed to modify the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mercer), in a manner which he hoped and presumed would meet his assent. The modification was as follows:

**Resolved**, That the canvas covering of the hall of the house of representatives be removed, under the direction of the speaker.

Mr. Woodson was about to make some observations on the subject, when the Speaker reminded the house that the period had arrived in which it was no longer compatible, with the rule recently adopted, to continue the debate on the resolution, the hour having passed.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved that the resolution and proposed modification be laid on the table.

The question was taken thereon and lost; and the Speaker decided that the question, (it being past 12 o'clock,) was now from before the house, and a discussion took place upon an appeal by Mr. Mercer on a point of order, in which the mover and Messrs. Rich, Wood, Rhea, Williams of N. C. Smith of Md. Smyth, Edwards, of N. C. and Archer, took part, when the decision was narrowed and the appeal withdrawn.

An engrossed bill from the Senate to amend the laws now in force as to the issuing of original writs, and final process in the circuit courts of the United States, within the state of Tennessee, was read a third time and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair,) on the bill from the senate to authorize the state of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the waters of Lake Michigan and Illinois river; also, on the bill to provide for the examination of titles to lands lying between Rio Honda and the Sabine river, in the consideration of which a discussion arose on a proposition to amend the bill so as not to require the opinion of the register and receiver on the validity of the titles, but to authorize and require them to collect the testimony thereto, in which discussion Messrs. Hardin, J. S. Johnston, Cook, and Rankin took part. The amendment was finally withdrawn, and

Mr. Hardin moved to insert in the 27th line, after the word "enacted," the following:

"And it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to procure, receive and record, all evidence of fraud, or all other evidence which can be obtained going to show that the claim set up is unfounded and ought not to be confirmed."

The amendment was adopted; also, on the bill to authorize the state of Illinois to open a canal, &c. (being of similar import with that acted upon, which came from the senate,) the committee reported the first to the house without, and the second with, an amendment, and, on the third, to sit again.

In the house, the report of the committee of the whole on the bill from the senate to authorize the state of Illinois to open a canal, &c. was concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and, after a brief discussion, the report of the committee of the whole (with the amendment) on the bill relative to the examination of titles to land between the Honda and Sabine Rivers, the same was ordered to be laid on the table; and the house refused to grant leave to sit again to the committee of the whole on the bill (originating in the house of representatives) to authorize the state of Illinois to open a canal, &c. the object of the bill being contained in that which had been concurred in from the Senate.

And then the house adjourned.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 3.

**Melancholy Affair**—On the 16th inst. Mr. John Sullivan, of Rowan county, having killed a few of his neighbors to assist him in some of his work, in the evening a Mr. Wm. Wood, an unwelcome visitor, intruded himself among them; and after a short altercation between him and Sullivan, Wood struck the latter with a gun a little below and behind the left ear, and killed him almost instantly. An inquest was held the next day before Benjamin Sherwood, coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Wood, not being able to procure sufficient bail, has been committed to the jail in this town, where he will await his trial.

Western Carolinian.

The convention of the state of Vermont, chosen to consider certain amendments to the constitution of the state, met at Montpelier some days ago. They met on Thursday, deliberated on Friday, and dissolved and departed home on Saturday, leaving the constitution as they

found it. Well done, Vermont, exclaims the National Intelligencer; and well done, Vermont, we humbly reiterate. We recommend the above fact to the consideration of our eastern friends. It is worth volumes of arguments. Here we see the legislature (or the Council of Censors) of a sister state recommending to the people, to choose delegates to a convention, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of making some proposed alterations in their constitution:—the people comply: the delegates assemble; and (mirabile dictu!) the state is not overturned, anarchy does not ensue, the clouds do not gather in blackness, nor the sun shroud himself in darkness: nay more—even the constitution is not destroyed: not only so, it is not touched. Look at this, ye revilers of the people; ye, who have refused them their rights, because they were incapable of exercising them; look at this, and then tell us again, in the words of your favorite maxim, that "it is better to bear even evils, while they are sufferable," than to "apply this harsh remedy, this strong dose of mercury sublimated," a convention of the people.

**West India Trade**—The New York Evening Post and American state, upon what the editors deem unquestionable authority, "that the British government has determined to rescind its navigation laws respecting the colonial trade, and to admit British and American shipping in their West India ports upon a footing of perfect equality."

**More Rats!**—It has been rumored among the knowing ones, for the last two days, that a deficit of about eighty thousand dollars, has been discovered in the accounts of the present collector of this port. [Savannah Museum.]

On the 18th and 19th of February, the inhabitants of Alabama were visited with violent storms of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The whole country, says the papers, is literally inundated; all the streams have risen to an unprecedented height, sweeping off mills, cotton gins, bridges, &c.

**Murder**—A letter from New Orleans, of the 16th of Feb. states the following facts:

"There has been some fashionable and serious fighting here. Judge Foy and Hanaud fought with broad sword—The former was killed, the latter supposed to be mortally wounded. Lawyer Christie, shot Scallan the Auctioneer, in the thigh. How much more useful, and I may say honorable, would it have been if those men had shed their blood off Cape Antonio."

A letter from Paris, of January 10th, received in New York, remarks, that a navigation act was contemplated by the French government, providing for the admission of the produce of the United States in French and American vessels only, and coming direct from the latter ports.

A fire broke out in Petersburg in the night of the 26th inst. which consumed several wooden houses and endangered the Republican Printing Office.

During the year 1821, 1447 persons were committed to the jail of Boston, for debt. On this circumstance the editor of the Boston Public Sales Report remarks: "The average of the loss of labour, and the expenses of the commitment, cannot be estimated at less than \$30 for each, making a dead loss to the town of 43,410 dollars."

**Great Fire at Havana**—By the arrival of the brig Despatch from Havana, we learn, that a fire broke out in the suburbs, at that place, on the 1st inst. which destroyed two hundred buildings; a large quantity of sugar was also destroyed.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 22.

By the arrival last evening, of the ship Cadmus, capt. Whitlock, in 44 days from Liverpool, papers have been received to the 29th Jan. They contain nothing of much importance. It appears that a definitive arrangement has been offered by the Porte to the Emperor. The Porte has agreed to withdraw his troops from Wallachia, provided the Emperor would withdraw his from the frontiers of Turkey. It has also agreed to rebuild the churches of the Greeks, and forgive their breach of allegiance.

New York, March 23.

The Liverpool packet, capt. Coffin, sailed from Havre on the 6th of Feb. We have received Paris papers to the 3d, and a London paper, the Observer, of the 29th Jan. but they furnish no political news of importance. The passengers state it was expected peace would not long be maintained in Europe. Among

the passengers is Admiral Graves, of the British navy.

## STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 27	66	74	74
28	71	76	75
29	55	64	65
30	50	60	64
31	55	66	69
April 1	60	70	74
2	45	55	62

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., April 1, 1822.

A	George B. Jordan.
James Andrews,	Thomas Loring,
Joseph Armstrong,	Wm. Leathers,
John Allison,	James Leathers,
James Adkins,	Conrad Long,
Joseph Allison,	James Lindsey.
B	M
Miss Frances Brantley,	James McBane, esq.,
Clemans Brimfield,	Judge Mangum,
Ransom Baldwin,	Mrs. Hannah McIntire,
Thomas Bradshaw,	A. D. Montgomery,
Henry B. Burger,	James Moore,
Elisha Bevel,	James Moore,
Benjamin Burnside,	B. F. Moore,
John Berry,	Stephen M'Cracken,
Andrew Briaud,	Hugh Montgomery.
C	N
Thomas Clancy 2	John Nolin,
William Compton,	Margaret Nelson,
Wm. Clifton,	Sucky Nash.
Moses Carroll,	O
Robert Campbell,	Rachel Outlaw,
Wm. Carrell,	John R. Cummings, 2
John R. Cummings, 2	Doct. B. O'Ferrill,
Clerk of the Superior Court,	Frederick N. Ogden,
Orange, 2	Nancy O'Ferrill.
D	P
Samuel Childs,	Wm. Pickett,
Lewis Cordle, 2	Main Patterson,
Solomon Cates,	Andrew Patton,
Miss Nancy Carrington,	R
John Carrington,	Wm. Ringstaff,
Nancy Carroll,	Wm. Roan,
Samuel Claylor,	John Read,
E	S
Mrs. Elizabeth Dodson	Wm. C. Russell,
Edward Davis, esq.	James Riggins,
David Dickerson,	T
Wm. Dillard, esq.	Sheriff of Orange county,
Henry O. Daniel,	John Scott, 2
F	U
Burris Estridge,	Allen Sykes.
Jacob Ephian,	W
Thomas Evans,	Isaac Watson,
James L. Eaton,	James Warren,
G	X
Thomas Fausette,	Charles Wilford,
Sally Freeman,	Samuel Wortham,
H	Y
Samuel Hollyway,	Leven Wood,
Wm. Hall, sen.	John Walton.
Thomas Horne,	R. L. Cook, P.M.
David Hardie,	April 3 12-3w
Andrew Huggis,	
Thos. Horner,	
I	
Nathan Jeffries,	
Samuel Johnson,	

## TO HIRE.

THE negroes belonging to the estate of Thomas Whitte, deceased, consisting of Men, Women, and Boys, will be hired to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th inst. at the Market House in Hillsborough. The terms will then be made known.

John Young,

Hillsborough, April 1, 1822. 12-2w

## NOTICE.

WILL be rented, on the 15th of this instant, the HOUSE and LOT whereon John Allison, late of the town of Hillsborough, lived, to the highest bidder, until the 31st day of December next. A negro boy will also be hired, until the 28th day of December next. Bond and good security will be required.

Thos. Thompson,

Wm. Huntington,

Adm's pendente lite. 12-2w

**NOTICE is hereby given**, that the undersigned, at the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, qualified as Administrators pendente lite, of John Allison, late of the town of Hillsborough, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased are requested to come forward and make payment; and those who have claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring forward their demands, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Thos. Thompson,

Wm. Huntington,

Adm's pendente lite. 12-4w

## LOST.

ON Thursday of the last February court, either in Hillsborough or on my way home, a deed executed by me as guardian for the children of Thomas Ward, deceased, to James Ward, for fifteen acres and a fraction of land, sold in conformity to an order of court, dated 12th of January, 1819, with a relinquishment of title on the back signed by Nancy Ward, widow of said deceased. I will thank any person who may find it, to deliver it either to myself or to James Ward, and they shall be rewarded for their trouble.

John Campbell.

April 3, 1822 12-3w

## NOTICE.

ON the 25th day of this instant will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Ephraim Carrington, deceased, all the personal property of the deceased not disposed of by his will, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wagon and Gears, and household and Kitchen furniture, Tools, &c. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

J. J. Carrington,

April 1, 1822. 12-3w



From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

"There's nothing here, but what as nothing  
weighs;

"The more our joy, the more we know it vain."

When we think on the friends that are gone,  
When we think on the days that are fled,  
How vain doth appear, the pleasures that here  
Divert us from thoughts of the dead.

We revel'd in life's choicest sweets  
The beautiful Miranda and I,  
Each hour that past, was more bright than the  
last.

Our bosoms they knew not a sigh.

We look'd on the joys we possess'd,  
Nor thought of their passing away,  
For the morrow it came, and brought us the  
same,

As cheering, as pleasing a day.

As the insects of Spring we appear'd,  
Were deck'd as the butterflies, gay,  
Passing each hour, in mirth's fairy bowers,  
As thoughtless, as happy as they.

And oft as the evening closed,  
As night threw a shade o'er the earth,  
We mark'd how time flew, but yet neither  
knew

How fleeting a shadow was mirth.

And oft when we heard of the grave,  
Which receives both the young and the fair,  
We flew to some joy, such thoughts to destroy,  
Sought pleasure to chase away care.

But pleasure intoxicates men;  
When sober'd by trouble, they find;  
All nature seems drear, when hope's centred  
here.

There's no balm to assuage the torn mind.  
I shortly awoke from my dream;  
The pleasing illusion was gone.

I found with the rose, the rude briar grows,  
The lily is placed by the thorn.

For soon the dread Archer appear'd  
His inflexible brow to display,  
At Miranda's heart, he pointed his dart,  
And left her a statue of clay.

But yesterday she was in health,  
Was speaking of pleasure to come.

Miranda and I, ne'er thought we might die,  
We were young—too young for the tomb.

This taught me to look on the past;  
The retrospect caused me much pain.

It open'd my eyes to the words of the wise,  
That all earthly pleasures are vain.

ROSALIE.

## LEARNING AND MANNERS.

HORACE, who was not less a scholar because he was a gentleman, observed in his day, that the study of literature and the liberal arts tended to soften the manners and disarm their ferocity. Pythagoras had previously enjoined music as essential to the discipline and government of a state, because of its harmonious combinations and results. Shakespeare, who knew as much of human nature as either Horace or Pythagoras, and who moulded into fascinating forms, and adorned with new life the antique casts of genius, taste and virtue—Shakespeare identifies harmony with patriotism.

One would imagine therefore, that the scholar at least would appreciate the advantages of concord; peace and tranquility being essential to the muses. The beauty of life is its harmony—the bane of life is discord—letters which improve the fine sensibilities, and exalt the noble passions of our nature—letters, which free us from the grossness of matter, should free us also from its collisions. How many souls could glide harmoniously, where very few bodies indeed would be elbowing each other. Now the uneducated, whose mind has not been opened, and whose heart glowing with the ardour of nature has never yielded to the restraints of intellect, will, and perhaps with some excuse, violate the courtesy of life and be guilty of occasional rudeness—unless indeed, he has imbibed from the living fount of inspiration, the most beautiful lessons of politeness. For, if the holy scriptures were valuable for no other reason, they would be inestimable as a code of Christian manners, which no mortal ever previously conceived, and which none can copy except at a very remote interval.

The humility, the self distrust, the mutual good will, forgiveness and respect, the patience under the sense of wrong when unintentional, the self regard which forbears to retaliate, and the Christian spirit which abhors and disdains revenge. What a beautiful epitome of a good man. Politeness is the condition precedent of life. We are born for each other's happiness; we are born for our own. Selfishness, as it is at war with courtesy, is in the degree to which it prevails, odious—the selfishness, that is, which prompts you to disregard the feelings, the wants, and the comforts of others, and to aim at a monopoly of perishable things, &c. But there is a beautiful selfishness, which strives if possible to be better, and wiser, and happier, and more useful than your neighbor; and if all mankind would join in this honorable strife, how happy would we be in this world.

As no man can often be rude and long be happy, and as learning can plead no excuse for mistaking the road to happiness, it would seem to follow that no learned man could be rude; and thus thought Horace, the Chesterfield of the

Augustan age: a wit among gentlemen, and a gentleman among wits. The letters of Cicero, the immortal, in point of refinement and decorum and the proprieties of life, are in delightful accordance with the high destiny of genius which aims at universal conquest and celebrity. There is not a human being so humble that he deserves not your service, and the feeblest voice serves to swell the chorus of praise.

[Charleston Courier.

## CONSCIENCE.

There is perhaps no mistake more common and dangerous than that which is generally entertained in regard to conscience. Nothing is more common than to hear men say, thank God, I do nothing for which my conscience condemns me; while at the same time, they are living in the practice of those things which are not only condemned by the law of God, but by the reason and judgement of those who have a very moderate standard of morals.

What, in fact, is conscience? It is an internal monitor implanted in us by our Creator, teaching us, infallibly, the moral turpitude and rectitude of things? If so, how is it that it teaches so differently and contradictorily in different persons, and especially in different ages and parts of the world? The poor Indian who plunges his infant in the waters of the Ganges and offers it as an acceptable service to God, pleads the excuse of his conscience. The Druids of old who set up annually an immense figure of a wicker man, in the texture of which they entwined above a hundred human victims, and consumed the whole as an offering to their God, pleaded their conscience. And St. Paul thought verily that he was doing God service when he was, before his conversion, slaying his fellow creatures. In short, there is no crime, nor superstition, however gross or cruel, which has not been acted under the sanction of conscience. Can that, then, be a safe guide which has led its votaries to such issues?

What is generally called conscience is in fact nothing more or less than the force of education or custom or constitutional predisposition. Often it is the same thing as a man's wishes. He chooses out to himself the course of indulgence suited to his inclination, and then accommodates his conscience to his determination, either by drugging it with opiates, or by preventing it with false reasoning and examples. In these cases, conscience either loses the power of action, or becoming a coward, will not have boldness to accuse what it has no resolution to prevent, or like a judge in court, surrounded by false witnesses and corrupt counsellors, will be led to pass a false verdict.

Who among us has not reason to tremble, when we see the daring atheist, the impious blasphemer, the hardened murderer going out of the world with a shocking and stupid insensibility, which he dignifies with the name of a good conscience? Who will say, that conscience is to be trusted, when it permits and sanctions every day such gross outrages?

In man's primeval innocence, conscience held out a pure and perfect law, and its dictates were a sure comment upon the question of his conformity to the moral standard. But it has shared the fate of all the faculties in the general wreck of human nature. It lies buried under the ruins of the fall. Its lights are extinguished, its energies impaired, and its vibrations, if felt at all, are no longer the true monitors of duty. It is only when touched by the regenerating power of the cross, that it can give us any sure and distinct notices; and even then, it is not sufficient to inform us of our duty. It only approves or disapproves, according to a rule previously made known. The word conscience, by virtue of its derivation, signifies to know together with another. Thus, conscience, when forming a harmonious concurrence with the scriptures, becomes a useful and important auxiliary. The circumstance of our thinking bright depends upon so many and various contingencies of education, of custom, of climate, and of constitutional temperament (and conscience, as followed by the world, at last is nothing more than this,) that it would seem unjust to suppose that God would have left us to grope our way through these tortuous and perplexing mediums to the knowledge of our duty.

DR. WILMER.

Extract from Professor Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, for January, 1822.

## Curious Instinct of the common Hog.

(See Serofo—Linn.)

It is customary with farmers who reside in the thinly settled tracts of the United States, to suffer their hogs to run at large. These animals feed upon acorns which are very abundant in our extensive forests, and in this situation they often become wild and ferocious. A gentleman of my acquaintance, while travelling some years ago through the wilds of Vermont, perceived at a little distance before him a herd of swine, and his attention was attracted by the agitation they exhibited. He quickly perceived a number of young pigs in the centre of the herd, and that the hogs were

straggled about them in a conical figure, having their heads all turned outwards. At the apex of this singular cone, a huge boar had placed himself, who, from his size, seemed to be the master of the herd. The traveller now observed that a famished wolf was attempting by various manoeuvres to seize one of the pigs in the middle, but wherever he made an attack, the huge boar at the apex of the cone presented himself—the hogs dextrously arranging themselves on each side of him, so as to preserve the position of defence just mentioned.

The attention of the traveller was for a moment withdrawn; and, upon turning to view the combatants, he was surprised to find the herd of swine dispersed, and the wolf no longer to be seen. On riding up to the spot, the wolf was discovered dead on the ground, a rent being made in his side, more than a foot in length—the boar having, no doubt, seized a favorable opportunity, and with a sudden plunge dispatched his adversary with his formidable tusks. It is a little remarkable, that the ancient Romans, among various methods they devised for drawing up their armies in battle, had one exactly resembling the portion assumed by the swine above mentioned. The mode of attack they called the *Cuneus*, *Capus procium*.

We can confirm the truth of this anecdote by one related to us many years ago, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity. He was travelling in some part of our western wilderness, where the hogs are permitted to run wild, when he observed a drove of swine in great agitation, huddling together in a circle with their faces outward. A few feet in advance of them stood the gallant four-footed knight denominated the Boar, who stood in a defensive attitude, and presently his tusks began to foam with rage, and his eyes to sparkle with vengeance. Our traveller was abashed, and hiding behind a tree resolved to remain a spectator of this interesting scene. No enemy to all appearance was near, until looking more narrowly, he discovered a large bear extended among the bushes. The furious animal took a large circuit around the flock to attack them in a more assailable point, while the boar, in a narrower circle kept pace with his antagonist, and was always seen in a position directly opposite. At length the contest began; the exasperated bear encountered his opponent with his formidable teeth and claws, and the blood flowed very profusely from the wounds inflicted. The boar on the other hand dealt in short sidelong strokes, with his tusks, that seemed to make no impression on his antagonist. Our traveller lifted up his rifle, and was about making himself a party in this contest—but it was unnecessary, for the Bear fell dead upon the spot, ripped open as our informant alleges, from stem to stern.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

From Van Hammer's Travels.

## THE CASTLE OF BRUSSA, IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The most remarkable objects within the limits of the castle, are the ruins of the palace of the first Ottoman sultans. The edifice, however, is not reduced to mere shapeless masses of stone, nor so fallen to decay, but that the plan of the whole, and the distribution of the various chambers, baths, gardens, pavilions and fountains may be easily recognised. Some of the latter are still unimpaired, but the water has burst through the pipes, and flows off, moistening the earth in various directions. Grass sprouts out of the jaws of the marble lion, from which the water formerly flowed, and the basin which received it is now filled with rubbish. Here is, perhaps, the site of the harem, the sacred asylum of female honour and dignity. The vicinity of the marble baths, which still remain undecayed, renders this conjecture the more probable. This sanctuary of decorum and of pleasure, which in former times was closed against every unhallowed eye, and scarcely accessible to the rays of the sun or the breath of the atmosphere, is now exposed, without roof or protecting wall, to the inclemency of the weather, and the glare of open day. Briars and thistles overspread the ground which was once covered with the richest variegated carpets, and masses of stone, hurled down by the hand of time, have usurped the place of down cushions. The private chambers of the women, from which the jealousy of oriental despots excluded even light and air, to which the solar rays only penetrated as it were by stealth, through rails and curtains, and where stillness was interrupted only by the murmuring of flutes and the sighs of love, are now exposed, even to their deepest recesses, to the sun, the moon, the wind, and all the inclemency of the weather. Silence yet prevails; but it is the silence of desolation, not of love, and it is broken by the murmuring of the water, which, in its course to the fountains, loses itself under ground, and gushes forth from among the re-

ins.—Nothing can be more melancholy than the complaints of those invisible Naiades, who, in harmonious accents, have for centuries been repeating the great truth, that *all is vain*. Whither are vanished the splendour and luxury of this palace and its inhabitants! Where are the voluptuousness of the harem, and the delights of its beauties! the clouds of perfumes, the mirrors which vied with the brightness of the sun, the downy couches, balsamic odours, pleasure-kindling spices, intoxicating opiates, rose essences and musk pestiles, the muslin veils and cashmere shawls, which seemed woven from sun-beams and the flower-beds of spring—whither are they vanished! and the young beauties of all complexions and forms, from every country and climate in the world: the brown and the fair, the African and Circassian, Grecian and Persian, the innocent christian virgins, torn from the arms of their mothers, and the Egyptian Almes, skilled in singing, dancing, and instructed in all the seductive arts—where are they now? All is vanished! Fancy had retraced the scenes of past centuries, when this harem was the receptacle of beauty, and the focus of oriental magnificence; but on recovering from our reverie, we find ourselves surrounded by ruin and desolation, like knights-errant, who, after being lulled to sleep in the magic palace of some wicked fairy, wake in the morning amidst heaps of filth and rubbish. The veil of imagination which covered the anatomy of this abode of pleasure is fallen, and nothing but the skeleton remains.

A stumbling block—I have lately been at C—n, to do some business for a gentleman, with an old rich Quaker, whom I have known many years. He is a very sensible man, and much respected by many considerable persons. In the course of our conversation, he told me that two of Dr. Priestley's disciples, both eminent men, called on him, to ask, What was his opinion of the person of Christ? In a moment he became remarkably cool and collected,—at still some little time, and then gave them the following answer:—The apostle says,—We preach Christ crucified: to the Jews a stumbling block,—because they expected a temporal Messiah; to the Greeks foolishness,—because he was crucified as a malefactor—but to them that are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the wisdom of God, and the power of God. Now if you can separate the wisdom of God from God, and the power of God from God, I will come over to your opinions.—They were both struck dumb, and never attempted to utter a single word in reply.

Religious Remembrancer.

## SENTIMENTAL COURTSHIP.

Louisa was the only child of a gentleman, who, blessed with affluence, had spared no pains to improve, by a liberal education, the graces which nature had lavished upon the daughter. In short Louisa was an accomplished heiress, and, like all other heiresses, had a numerous train of suitors.

"Among the rest young William bow'd,  
But never talk'd of love."

He was a young man of inestimable worth and talents, which Louisa was not the last to discover, but he possessed no small share of that extreme diffidence usually attendant upon true merit. Their eyes had long confessed a mutual flame before he could find courage to disclose his passion. Chance threw in his way a golden opportunity. They were left alone. After an awkward silence of some minutes, he advanced, and took her hand, "Louisa!" his voice faltered—he could not utter another word, but his eloquent countenance spoke the rest. Louisa understanding him, and overwhelmed with confusion, stammered out, "Go ask my parents."

## THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG.

An extravagant young fellow was reduced to his last sixpence in Charleston, S. C. He was a creature of infinite whim, and full of expedients, but was on the very brink of starvation.

A thought struck him. He went to a printer—stipulated with him to print some playbills, (there was no theatre in Charleston at that time;)—promised to take the whole upon his own shoulders—bring him off harmless—and go snacks in the profit.

The bills were printed. This night will be performed at—&c.—A farce in one act, called, *THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG*, &c. &c. in the usual manner of such things.

The house was crowded, nobody appeared on the stage for some time. At last a shrill whistle was heard—then a Jew harp, then a villainous three stringed fiddle—and finally, a plain dressed, awkward looking chap, entered with a very deliberate step, having a bag thrown over his shoulders. The audience rose—all on tip toe with expecta-

tion. He seated himself, with the bag between his legs, began to sing, it held the top with his hands, the audience gathered nearer and nearer and nearer—Now! he cried—clapping his hands: *Scat!* and lol out sprang a furious Tom Cat, pell mell among the hats and bonnets. Such a scene of confusion! some aimed for the windows, some for the doors, some screamed—some cursed and swore, and more laughed.

At length they were calmed!—an epilogue was spoken: "Ladies and gentlemen," said the manager, "the farce is over, we thank you, &c.—and"—he was interrupted by huzzas and hiasas. "Why, what do you complain of?" said he with the most impudent composure,—"isn't this a farce—isn't it in one act—wasn't it the cat let out of the bag?"

The whole room was in an uproar: many angry, but more were delighted with the fellow's impudence: and some even went so far as to call for it again. The swears were for tearing him to pieces, but the laughers were more numerous, and carried the day.

A new made justice of the peace, in order to qualify himself for discharging the duties of his office, pored over some old law books, in one of which he found an act, inflicting a penalty on such persons as should "Fire any Bacon," which he unfortunately read, "Fry any Bacon." His worship a few days after this discovery riding through a village, caught a poor woman in the very act of frying some rashers for her dinner; zealous to fulfil his duty, he caused her immediately to be apprehended and committed to prison, and at the next quarter session, had her brought forth and arraigned for the offence, when an explanation took place, greatly at the expense of his worship's erudition, and to the no small diversion of a crowded court.

That courage which prompts us to court death, is but the courage of a moment, and is often excited by the vain hope of posthumous fame. There is a species of courage more necessary and more rare, which makes us support without witness and without applause, the various vexations of life, and that is patience.—Leaning not on the opinions of others, but upon the will of God, patience is the courage of virtue.

When we are young, we enjoy the pleasures of youth, and never think that those pleasures may bring on the mortifications of age.

The vicissitudes of Travelling.—Mr. John Joseph Harrison, came last year to Canada, from London, with an intention to settle, and soon after wrote to his wife to follow him. Owing to the sickness and death of a child, she did not come as soon as he expected. He fell sick, but succeeded in reaching this city; and sailed for London the middle of October, apparently in the last stages of consumption.—On this voyage he quite recovered his health, and on his arrival found that his wife had sailed for Quebec, where she arrived in September, and learned he had gone to N. York. She followed him to this city, but did not reach it till fourteen days after he had sailed; destitute of friends and money, she appealed to the best feelings of some gentlemen here, who furnished her with the means to pay her passage in the Robert Edwards, to London, where she arrived in December, and found that her anxious husband had remained but one day there, having sailed for New York. He reached this place fourteen days ago. His wife immediately made the necessary arrangements to return in the Robert Edwards, in which she arrived on Sunday night. It is understood that he is in the city, and it is hoped that this notice of their *perils by sea and perils by land*, may meet his view.

Advocate.

The use of oak for furniture has become common in England—a set of dining tables made in London of that material was sold for £600 sterling.

Ways and Means.—A young girl, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in the prospect of marriage, being unable to find money to purchase wedding clothes, a few days ago, actually submitted to the operation of having five front teeth drawn, for which she received five guineas, and purchased the necessary articles.

A gentleman of London lately engaged a Hackney coach to drive him to Hyde Park, intending to drown himself in the Serpentine river. Thinking the coachman long on his way, he asked where he was driving? The coachman replied, he did not know—that he had gone that road a hundred times, but that he was lost entirely, and could not tell where he was going? Neither do I, replied the gentleman, I drive back again, This, said he to himself, is the hand of God—his mysterious providence! He went home and had a sermon preached by his express desire upon this occasion.